NEW NATIONAL ERA

have the NEW Narrouat Ena forwarded to them,

LEWIS R. DOUGLASS..... Editor-in-chief.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874.

INDUCEMENTS.

Any one sending us \$2.50 will receive the NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN and together with a beautiful chromo of the Yosemite Valley, or a fine photograph of either Frederick Douglass, Esq., or Toussaint L'Ouverture, as they may choose.

This chromo is a fine copy of a piece of uewspaper, a book, an author, or an actor This chromo is a fine copy of a piece of nature's grandest work, and is not presented or back pay, inflation, specie payments, the in the usual limited style-its dimensions 14x20 makes a picture of very desirable

Pay up, Pay up!

delinquent subscribers will be doi good service by paying up their subscriptions to this payer. We endeavor to make a good to this paper. paper, and only need encouragement of those in whose interest it is published to keep t up to the mark

Rates of Postage

For the information and convenience of our readers, we publish the following abstract of the postal laws of the United States. We advise our readers to cut this out and preserve it for reference :

Postal cards, one cent each, go without

Postal cards, one cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the country.

All letters to all parts of the United States, three cents per half conce.

Local, or "drop" letters, that is for the city or town where deposited, two cents if delivered by carriers, and one cent if there is no certifer system.

no carrier system.

For newspapers and magazines, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, the following rates per quarter of three months, payable in advance at the office where re-

Semi-weeklies. 10
Weeklies. 5
Semi-monthlies, not over 4 oz 6
Monthlies, not over 4 oz 3
Quarterlies, not over 4 oz 1

We have on hand a few copies of the NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN CONtaining the speech of Hon. R. B. Efficit on civil rights. This may be had in wrappers for mailing or open.

The Louistana Senatorship.

Governor Morton, in connection with his motion to recommit Senator Pinchback's case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that he was in the possession of additional information on the subject which justified further investigation. What this additional information may consist of we are unable to determine, but that it is of

When the great champion of the Kellogg government rises up in his place in the Senate and interposes a measure calculated to prevent a prompt and decisive settlement of the Louisiana question, by the admission to his seat in the Senate of the man elected to it, some definite and incontestable evidence should be furnished to the country warranting the delay. The objection interposed by the opposition, through Senator McCreery, indicates that they desire an immediate and unconditional settlement of Senator Pinchback's case. We agree with the opposition. After the admission of Senator Spencer, of Alabama, upon a prima facie case last winter, we never had any doubt that Senator Pinchback should have been called up and adjudice or the suggestions of mere expediency Governor Piuchback went abroad, tricks that are vain the great Scuator has arrogate to themselves all nobility of charbeen made the unconscious, as we believe he acter, and all right to control, are of the class would certainly be, the unwilling medium of that have sustained the most intimate relacarrying out the purposes, cherished from the tions to the negro, and of a social character, very beginning, of defeating Governor Pinchtosuch an extent that the evidence of it is back by the blackest kind of treachery through too palpable and overwhelming to be gaininterest, ambition, envy and jealousy on the sayed. part of some of the white Republicans of

If there be any reasons for further delay in this great, and to the colored people, vital question, we trust that the Senator from Indiana and those who have heretofore acted with him in this matter, will insist upon the speediest and fullest examination question, no matter whom it

may involve. We have never claimed anything much on account of our numbers in the Southern States, although we constitute a large majority of the Republican party South, nor have we fought for the admission of colored men to high positions, except upon the belief that their abilities were equal to the ary grab, which gave Congressmen back-demands of the positions claimed; but Senator Pinchback, rising through the gradations of State Senator, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor in his own State up to the position of Senator-electro the United States Senate, brings the twofold claim of representing both white and colored Republic and it seems that in the fierce heat of the hour he must bear the same ordeal as the Attorney General and the Hon. Caleb Cushing. But it remains to be seen whether he will share their fate at the hands of the Senate or not. -Should he share the fate it beginning of reconstruction.

tions from Grenada, Miss., both of which we decline to publish, as it relates only to a onal political quarrel, and both parties may be much better than either is willing to ed to the other. Our advice to the genaccord to the other. Our advice to the gen-tlemen is to settle the quarrel among themselves and keep out of the papers.

Ought Prejudice to be Respected!

One of the opponents of Batler's Civil Right's Bill is the House of Representatives claims that the people of the South hold a prejudice against the negro so general and strong that it ought to be respected. In the matter of equality before the law and equality in the enjoyment of public rights, it is laimed that the white people of the South are opposed to the recognition of the negro's right to the full benefit of citizenship, that his sentiment of opposition is a prejudice that should be respected. While we acknowledge that the prejudice exists as alleged by the overseers who occupy seats in the House of Representatives, and while we believe that there are prejudices which should be respected and protected by the law of the land, we hold that this is a prejudice which it is the duty of the Government Wood's Monthly Magazine for one year, not only to disrespect, but to do all in its power to destroy or to counteract its influence. There are prejudices in favor of forms

bankruptcy act ; prejudice against trained tyrants—overseers in the palmy days of slavery—holding membership in the House of Representatives ; obstructing, as best they can, the pathway of freedom. All these prejudices may be respected without harm or injury to any one. A prejudice that seeks to override the Constitution, to our me millions of people, to keep in the darkness of ignorance a whole race, one-eighth of the population of the nation, to wreak the vengeance of defeated treason upon a defence-less and loyal people, to turn back the tide of humane feeling that emancipated and enfranchised the negro and perpetuate an antipathy that finds no counterpart outside of the civilization of the United States, the full effect of its success being the establishment of an aristocracy or privileged class in this country; a prejudice so ruinous in its purposes ought not to, nor can it be, respected by a Government like ours. Had the prejudices of the South been respected in regard to a dissolution of the Union we would have had no war and no United States; Liberty and Justice would find no home is this land were the prejudices of a people respected who were born amidst the tyranny and oppression of slavery, themselves becoming tyrants as instinctively as "birds of a feather flock together." As well respect the prejudices of the savages who slay and scalp the men, women and children who venture upon the soil claimed by the Indian as his own-a claim that is unjust whenever made in the interest of barbarism and against civilization-as no part of our vast domain can be set aside to the perpetuation of barbarism or to the retarding of progress in this dny of calightenment; no, not even the Southern States; and the sooner the people in that section realize the fact that their worse than barbarism of race hatred is antagonistic to the intelligence of the age, and emanating not so much from aversion of the egro as from hatred of him because of his loyalty to the Union is a foolish one and will

not be considered in measuring the rights of citizens of the country the sooner will these people be able to enjoy the blessings of freedom themselves. How foolish it is to cona weighty character, there is no room for tend that there is a natural aversion to the negro in the South when one-eighth or more of the colored people of that section are the sons, daughters, or grand sons and grand daughters, uncles and aunts, brothers and sisters of the white people of the South because of the unlimited power to oppress and degrade the negro exerted by the white slave-owners. In the District of Columbia one-fifth of the colored population are descendants and relatives of some of the very white people who are loud in their opposition to mixed schools. The prejudice, the aversion are against the freedom of the negro, against justice and humanity, and in favor of brutalizing a people, in favor of licentious ness, against purity, and are no more entitled to respect than is the prejudice of the highwayman or the outlaw against the rights mitted upon the same basis, but as almost and property of the people. Five hundred everybody knows, Senator Morton advised and eighty-four thousand and forty-nine muyielded to Senator Morton, confident, we of the assumption that the white people have suppose, of the leadership of a great man a natural aversion to the negro; eight thou had cordially espoused the cause of sand and thirty-two quadroons, mulattoes, Louisiana, and strong in the belief that the and octoroons confront their white fathers. Indiana Senator lived and moved upon a their white half-brothers and half-sisters plane far above either the vulgarity of pre- right here in the District of Columbia, and this is the evidence of a natural aversion, an ineradicable prejudice that must be recarrying with him a double trust in the In-diana Senator's party fidelity and consum-mate abilities. He returns, and instead of an casy admission to the seat to which he has No prejudice in this country can be respected been elected, meets delay and obstruction, that blocks the pathway of civilization; cerand finally encounters plans for further m- tainly no prejudice that is only seeming, not vestigation. What does it mean? May it real, for we contend that it can be easily demnot be that through ways that are dark and onstrated that the people of the South who

The Back Pay Ageny. Though Congress has done what it law-

fully can to allay the agony with which the "back pay grab" has covered all "liberal" and copper head patriots the Detroit Post reminds them of the fact that President Wahington signed a back-pay salary grab bill in 1789. It provided increased back-pay for Congressmen running back six months and-a-half President Monroe signed a back pay salary grab bill for Congress, which gave increase back-pay for over one year, in 1816. He signed another of the same sort in 1818. President Buchanan signed a back-pay saldent Lincoln signed a back-pay salary grab, giving Congressmen increased back-pay for a year and-a-half, in 1866. Those journals which have violently abused President Grant for signing a back-pay salary bill, and talked ioudly about the superior virtue of the fathers of the Republic, and "the good old times" of own energy, ability, and integrity, aided only honesty and economy, have shown their ig-horance of American history. Grant, and principles. Though extensively engaged in Washington, and Lincoln' and Monroe, and mercantile pursuits, he has found time to de-Buchanan, are all in the same boat in this vote much thought and study to the subject matter. A little less violence of denunciation, and more truth and knowledge, on the in Congress have arrived at clearer and part of many public journals, would greatly enhance the proper influence of the public press. The present salary grab is properly condemned, because it was extravagant and unjust; and because the average Congressunjust; and because the averag thousand deliars a year at the most.

assailing the President, and all who had

we have stated the general purpose of Mr.

Fields' bill to be to prevent financial panies hereafter, emancipate labor, and to promote thousand dollars a year at the most. But

The Miner 1 ...itution.

Several years before the war Miss Myrtills Miner opened a school for colored youth in this city. She met with violent opposition, and even the Mayor (Mr. Lenox) advised her to close her school for fear of a mob. Miss Miner gave no heed to Mayors or mobs, but persisted in teaching such scholars as dared to attend. So zealous was she in this work that she appealed to friends of equal rights in Philadelphia and New York for help. She raised in this way about four thousand dollars in money, with which she bought a piece of ground, with a small house, where she kept her school for some time comparatively unmolested. At length into the hands of a corporation created by

Congress, under the name of "THE INSTI-TUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF COLORED YOUTH." This corporation, or institution, sold the real estate for about ten times its cost. This, with some other resources, gives to the In-stitution an invested fund of about \$43,000.

The income is now devoted to the support

The 12th annual meeting of the Institution was held at the house of Mrs. Johnson, 506 Twelfth street, on the 8th of January, 1874. The following Executive Committee was chosen: Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson, president; George E Baker, secretary; Francis George Shaw, treasurer; John M. Langston,

J. M. Blanchard, Sayles J. Bowen, Walker Lewis, Rev. C. H. Fay.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer show the income of the past year (from interest) to have been \$2,735.20, and the expenditures (salaries,) \$2,080. The expenditures are exclusively for salaries of the principal and teachers in the Normal Department; the Institution having no other expenses and owing no debts. The committee on the normal school reported it to be in a good condition and well conducted.

Resolutions of respect for the memory of Hen. John C. Underwood, the late president of the institution, and of condolence with his family, were unanimously adopted.

Letters were received from Francis George Shaw, treasurer; S. J. Bowen, of the committee; and James Whitall, corporator, resigning their offices, which were laid on the

The monthly appropriation for the Normal Department was increased from \$240 to

The aim of the Institution is to fit colored youth for the profession of teachers.

Back Seats for the People.

If the men who have been elevated to office by the votes of the Republican party believe that party any more patriotic and honest than the party which opposed their election, and fought four years to destroy the Government, is it not their duty to adopt every means in their power to secure its continued success, and to avoid every thing that may endanger it? And in what way can they more effectually accomplish its ruin and the restoration of the Government to the hands of its worst and most dangerous enemies. than by telling the Republican masses that it is no merit in them to have saved the life of the nation by their blood, and money, and countless other sacrifices, much less by their votes, to have elected to office men pledged to the perpetuation of the principles they supposed they had secured when they had

This the Administration is doing in placing Copperheads and malignant traitors on an equal footing, not only with members of the Republican party who sustained, by their voice and money, the Government during the rebellion, but experith those who were disabled for life in the service of the country. The traitor, Mosby, and Stephens, and Gordon, and every rebel soldier stands quite as good, if not a better, chance for Government favors than maimed and disabled Union patriots, provided they are a little more skillful

in answering civil service conundrums. Republicans holding high and responsible positions in the Government, and controlling alyzed, they step in to buy up the hard earn- in the Freedman's Bank. its administration, practically say to the men "Stand aside, gentlemen; the day for rewarding men for party services and party fidelity has gone by. It is true we have been elected as politicians by politicians, but we can no longer tolerate such a demoralizing principle.
We have got all we expect or want from you, and no thanks to any one. We are now in favor of a 'reform' in this matter."

Everybody below the President and his Cabinet, Judges of the Courts, Foreign Ministers, members of Congress, and a few other high dignitaries, however much he may have suffered in defence of the Union, no matter what services he may have rendered the country in any capacity, and regardless of his high character, his talents, or his principles, must enter into competition with the very men to whose treason he owes, perhaps, the loss of a limb, the death of a father, brother, or son, or the destruction of his

property. The people are expected to elect a Repub-lican President and a Republican Congress, and that is all is wanted of them. If they ask for a post office, a position in the custom house, a clerkship in Washington, or any other subordinate position, they are told that they must go into a scramble, on equal terms, with the Wirz's, the Winder's, the Forests'. and other traitors of the rebellion, with the chances largely against them.

"A Bill to Prevent Panics."

One of the ablest and most practical speeches made in Congress the present session upon the great question of finance and ply of currency facilitates and aids produ currency was delivered on the 10th instant by the Hon. Moses W. Field, of the First one of the most sensible propositions to avert hereafter the calamity through which the country is now passing, is his bill entitled "An act to prevent financial panics, emancipate labor, and promote the prosperity of the people."

Mr. Field is a merchant of Detroit, who of political economy, and probably few men sounder views upon the various questions connected with this science. His investigations have led him to espouse the doctrine of protection to our own industry and labor,

That is, it authorizes the issue of Govern- Compound-interest legal-tenment bonds bearing interest at the rate of \$3,65 on every \$100 per annum, which is one cent a day, and provides for these bonds being exchanged for greenbacks, and green-

backs for these bonds, at the pleasure of the

holders.

The effect of this measure will be, as Mr. Field claims, to furnish a safe investment, at a moderate interest, for the money that now accumulates in the hands of private individuals at all commercial centers, and by them she sickened and died. The property passed lent to speculators and stock gamblers for the want of some better way of investing it. Under this act they can convert it into these Government bonds at a reasonable interest. with the privilege of reconverting it into greenbacks whenever the exigencies of their business may require it.

The policy the Treasury Department has pursued in issuing bonds bearing a much larger rate of interest, and making them a more desirable investment for foreigners than our own people, Mr. Field insists has cost the Government many millions of dollars more than it need to have paid. He says that in issuing currency, too, the Government "has, upon the largest portion, insisted on paying interest-amounting in the aggregate nearly to \$300,000,000-and the issues have been so cunningly arranged that the accruing interest, in nearly every case, instead of going into the hands of the people, was gathered into the swollen coffers of bankers and money-changers. The interest paid on compound-interest legal-tender notes, one and two year five per cent. legal-tender notes, and certificates of indebtedness was a gratuitous and shameful waste of public money, and nineteen-twentieths of this interest money fell into the hands of syndicates and bankers. If plain greenbacks had been issued instead of these interest-bearing notes, the burdens of the people in taxation might have been less oppressive, and no man can assert that greenbacks would not have accomplished this purpose just as well, if not better. The issue of compound-interest notes was a stupid compound folly of the Treasury Department for which our tax-payers have paid over \$50,000,000 interest.'

Here are his figures:

Statement of interest paid since 1862 on national currency in circulation.

Compound interest notes, (legal-

United States notes, one year, (legal-tender,) 5 per cent..... Inited States notes, two-year, (legal-tender,) 5 per cent....

Certificates of indebtedness, (issued for commissary stores,)

per cent..... Cemporary-loan certifiates, 5 per cent Three per cent. certificates, (con-

vertible into greenbacks on

Total.....8298,373,187 He claims that this bill provides against an excess or inflatted of the currency, assures its elasticity and stability, and, if adopted by Congress, will be hailed with joy by the enjoy exemption from the destructive, distressing, and baneful effects of revulsions of unprincipled and unpatriotic men, who, by anew, and force specie payments. cornering and locking up our lawful money in times of stringency and peril, exercise their power to bring upon the country disaster and ruin; and while merchants are in

ings of a helpless and bankrupt people at

r own will and at their own prices. Thus all classes for their daily labor, or we must reduce the work and discharge the workers now employed on our farms, in our mines 8600. and workshops, we imagine few will dissent. As he says, the question is, shall the curishing, and the tightening process finally culminated last September in throwing onehalf of our laboring population out of work. It is apparent, he says, that in this question of currency lies the conflict between capital and laborr It is a well-known fact that when money is abundant the laborer receives his full reward, and prospers, but when money is scarce the laborer finds but little employment even at "starvation

Thus, then, if we unduly restrict the volume of currency we oppress and pauperize labor, while we give capital more power to deny to the laborer and producer a fair reward for their toil. An abundant suption like tools in hands of the mechanic, and like oil on the axle, it accelerates and expe-Congressional District of Michigan. And dites. Its volume should not be fixed by law, for its uses are as changeable and variable as the wants of man. A single cup of water may suffice in winter, but the workman during the heat and dust of summer may need another draught; and so it is with currencymore is required at one season than at an

> Under the operation of this bill, the volume of currency would be self-adjusting, expanding or contracting with the needs of the people, by this simple property of interconversion; for convenient facilities are afforded for changing at any time currency into bonds, or bonds into currency. The total amount of six per cent. bonds now outstanding is \$1,218,728,150; and should this entire amount within a few years become transferred to 3.65 convertible bonds there

We have stated the general purpose of Mr. show the enormous contraction that has been made in our currency during the past eight

der notes..... Temporary-loan certificates. 10 d-d..... Certificates of indebtedness. Treasury five per cent. legal-

past due and not presented State-bank notes.... Three-year Treasury notes... 830,000,000

On the 1st of September, 1873, the circulating medium consisted in part as follows: United States notes. \$367,001,685

14, page 230.) He says: "It was impossible to convert into money, to any extent, the best securities of the Government. Persons could not sell exchequer bills, nor bank stock, nor East India stock, nor the public funds." Mr. Baring said that "men would not part with their money on any terms nor for any security. Persons of undoubted wealth and real capital were seen walking about the streets of London not knowing whether they should be able to meet their uncture of the crisis, December 14, the banks totally changed their policy and discounted with the utmost profeseness. They made enormous advances on exchequer bills and land of the free.

Resolved, That we recommend to the column of the street below the free of the street below to the column. panic of 1825 was completely allayed by the profuse issue of the notes of the Bank of England in excess of the limitation fixed by its charter. Between the 14th and 17th of December the bank issued over £5,000,000 in bank notes. This bold policy on the part of the Bank of England directors and the ministry was crowned with the most complete success: the panic was stayed almost immediately throughout the king-iom, and private credits were again available for business pur-

But we have said enough to exhibit the cope and spirit of Mr. Fields' propositions, and the ability and intelligence with which he supports it. We believe, with him that there can be no possible objection to the Government giving the people the choice to lend it money at 3.65 per cent. on its bonds if they choose. That is the pith of the plan of Mr. Field. Besides giving the people the second and the people of Rhode Island in the National Convention held in Washington, D. C., in December 10th and 11th, and we can lean the action of the chairman of said convention for attempting to undo what the convention had done in good faith by refusing to give the delegate proper credentials. he supports it. We believe, with him that of Mr. Field. Besides giving the people the choice for a perfectly safe investment, at a citizens, are bound to stand by law and jusof Mr. Field. Besides giving the people the moderate rate of interest, it will save the tice. Government many millions of dollars annutrous panic of the last few mouths. It people, for they will know that on this fiscal does not compel the people to take these arrangement no financial or commercial crisis bonds. But it gives them the opportunity can disturb the commerce and industries of of doing so, and then reconverting them late the country, and for all time to come we may greenbacks. So the Government is benefited, and the people is benefited. And who is injured? Nobody but stock speculators and financial panics. It will forever rid us, and gamblers. It is for them Wall street he further asserts, from the unflinching grasp desires Congress to regulate the currency

Personal. We are glad to be able to note the facdistress, and industries embarrassed or par- that Prof. Wm. J. Wilson has been reinstated

the rich become richer and the poor poorer. thanks for copies of English papers con-'the rich become richer and the poor poorer.

To Mr. Fields' proposition that our curtaining notices of their excellent performance of the white race to his own entire satisfaction, and to the great detaining notices of their excellent performance. rency must be increased sufficiently to pay ances. The last mail brought an account of

rency be increased with our increase of labor nected with the African Colonization Society

would be an annual saving of \$28,642,744 in interest on the public debt.

Mr. Fields submits the following table to

mation was read by Miss Mary Ophic, and was received with much enthusiasm, Herrick's Band joining in the applause.

In response to a unanimous call, R. F. Nicola, delegate-at-large to the recent Civil 85,002,000

Nicola, delegate-at-large to the recent Civil lights Convention at Washington, again submitted his report of the action of that convention, (he having already submitted it at a public meeting of colored citizens.) This report was received with applause, again unanimously approved and a vote of t hanks tendered to Mr. Nicola.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Banks, Paul, Waterman, Brown, Nicola, Howard, and others, when the following resolutions were adonted:

111,678,689

were adopted:
Whereas we are assembled to celebrate
the tenth anniversary of President's Lincoln's Emancipation Preclamation, there-

Resolved, That we believe it is the duty of grow up intelligently and useful in the com-munity in which they live, and we renew our recommendation to the people of the State that they may throw open the doors of me-chanical arts and sciences to all alike. This is fair play and is all we ask.

Resolved, That the Republican Congress Resolved, That the Republican Congress now convened in Washington should pass Senator Summer's Civil Rights bill, that the glorious crown of liberty may be set on the head of this great Republic, that the name of the Republican party may be handed down to generations unborn, and that the head of the Abnighty may always protect the great Republic which is the home of the brave and hand of the free.

more to culture and refinement, and to arts and sciences, that their children may be more useful in the community. Let prejudice and

that the masses above ground were but a fraction of the huge bulk below; for the space of 60 by 15 feet laid bare was massive in its piles of fine brown ore, which makes excellent iron. Let this suffice for

elected a Delegate-at-Large in the State Con-vention held in the Court Room, in said Provi-

The meeting was also well attended, and much interest and enthusiae were manifested in the proceedings. The exercises were interspersed by music by the band.

On the Black Warrior, over the hils, 25 singing "Old Hundred," after which those disposed joined in a promenade, re-freshments were served and the assemblede dispersed, evidently well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.—Providence Joernal.

com a Calenge Tribune Special I

A Remarkable Scene. The Staquent Reply of a Colored Congressman to A. H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6. The time of the House to-day was occupied to discussing the Civil Rights bill. Durham, of Kentacky, opened the discussion with a speech of twenty minutes, in which he vindicated the superiority of the white race to his

ances. The last mail brought an account of the House.

He was followed by Elliott, of South Carolina, in a speech of over an hour. His skin is very black, which, with his features, a low, receding forchead, broad, flat nose and thick lips, which indicate that he has no white blood in his veins. He is a little more than the last no blood in his veins. He is a little more than the last of the Carbon of the canting hypocrites conof the House. . He was followed by Elliott, of South Caroreceding forces of the control of th nected with our increase of labor and business, or shall we reduce the labor and business of the country so as to handle the traffic conveniently with the volume now in circulation? The factory employing one hundred mechanics to-day certainly requires more currency than last year when only ten by labor has been more than doubled in eight years; in the mean time our national currency has been reduced over \$1,300,000,000.

While the demand, therefore, has been increasing, the supply has been rapidly dimining and the tightening process finally made of one blood all nations, and the negro would for the remain—be tucked and business, or shall we reduce the labor and business of the country in their efforts to nequire demands in his bearing. He was principally and his bearing. He was principally in his bearing. He was principally and the tion furnaces by water transportation. As the Warrior is from 8 to 15 feet the upbuilding of the African race, he had no manly in his bearing. He was principally and the izone Haississipply, and the izone form 8 to 15 feet the upbuilding of the African race, he had no manly in his bearing. He was principally and the izone principally and the izone to 150. Heretofore he has borne thuseff quietly and modestly, seldom rising the ball of the proceedings of the House, and consequence of the House, and consequence in this country in their efforts to acquire quently carried a reputation as a man of the proceedings of the House, and consequence in the proceedings of the House, made of one blood all nations, and the negro would—if allowed to remain—be tucked away in a corner as near the beliry as pos-away in a corner as near the beliry as posaway in a corner as near the beliry as possible.

mean order, which had been well trained and caltivated. During the time of his speech Elliott commanded the attention of the House to an extent seldom achieved by any man. The hall was well filled, and even on the Democratic side there were but few empty passed resolutions commendatory of the Hon.

A. I. Ransier and Hon. B. B. Fright for

sion in Boston on the sixth inst., sluttions commendatory of the Hongister and Hon, R. B. Elikat for and elaquent defence of the civil continuous the static of the static

Ten Days a the Iron and Coal Fields of

Briefly and plainly, I propose to tell what I saw in this region of mineral wealth, giv-ing only a little testimony of highly compe-tent witnesses, to help a clearer understanding of the whole matter. I made Birming-ton a center, it being in a valley nearly in the middle of the mineral region, at a rail-

Going south to visit a furnace we saw

empany of men on the railroad track miles from Birmington, and recognized them as Pennsylvanians we met the night before, and thus to be brought to the furnace doors at less cost than anywhere else. Their market for iron is at Cincinnati and Louis-ville, and the best of their car-wheel pig iron is held equal to any made. The ore is shipped to Indiana, by Louisville. I also visited a field of hematite ore ("needle ore," "honey-comb" and "quill

ore,") near Tannehill, on the Alabama and spade, while great masses above and below the surface would yield millions of tons. to generations unborn, and that the hand of the Alnighty may always protect the great Republic which is the home of the brave and land of the free.

Resolved, That we recommend to the colored people of the State to turn their minds more to culture and refinement, and to arts. mountain-and this but one of several and sciences, that their children may be more useful in the community. Let prejudice and vice die out amongst us, and let union take their place; let us be industrious, and we shall add to the material wealth of the country; and above all, let us be traitful and be guided by correct principles.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the action of Mr. Saunders, of Maryland, and Mr. James Jeffreson, of Providence, in the convention at Washington, on the 2th and 10th of December, 1873. others. I was told of a vein of

vention held in the Court Room, in said Providence, on the 6th day of November, 1873, to represent the people of Rhode Island in the some 5,000 square miles west, between and beyond the two branches of the Warrior, in a wild and hilly region. The edges of the a wild and hilly region. The edges of the great bed are supposed to turn up like the rim of a platter, and the central and richer

beds to be horizontal.

I went into the Newcastle coal mine, 12 niles north of Birmingham, over 300 feet, sloping down a little at an angle decreasing as we went in, and found five feet of coal as we went in, and found five feet of coal with two thin veins of slate. I also saw

miles west of Birmingham, I saw along the river beds of H feet thick, and traced the ever beds of 11 feet these, and traced the coal-outerpost down to the river bottom, in such a way as to make over 40 feet in depth of coal, with the usual slate-veins, and this in two places, three miles apart, with coal abandant between. For many miles along these streams coal is practically inexhausti ble, and these great beds I saw are sample of what may be seen clswhere. I was told by a well-known iron man from the North, of his seeing a vein of 11 feet of coal east of the Warrior, while I was there. I obtained from a Welshman a sample of

I obtained from a Welshman a sample of camel coal from a vein over 20 inches thick, which he proposes to work. Semi-bituminous and softer coal are found of a quality fully equal to the best in this country, burning with clear flame and strong heat, and coking, it is sold, to good advantage. I also have a sample of "black-band" iron ore iron the Warrior.

The coal-heds I saw on the Warrior were mostly in the lands of the Alabama Coal and

water navigation to Mobile and the Gull, and thus hold the key to a coal trade equal to supplying the Gulf, the Lower Mississippi,

of coal mined by the Confederates eight years ago on the Cahaba, and left exposed on a pile of 1,000 tons still lying there, which is hard and good yet.

On the Warrior we havied up blocks from the solid bed on the river bottom, which I saw burned in a grate, the same evening, shedding light abundant in their combustion.

a collegiate, 19 an academic, and 16 a com-mon school education. Pennsylvania claims 8 Senators, 3 of whom have "carpet-bagged" in the South, and 3 others in the North. New York claims 6 and Massachusetts 5; Virginia and Maine claims as many.